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the remodelling of many passages with fuller literary references and more precise knowledge; (4) the recognition that *cultus* does not change like mythology, and is consequently important for the study of early mythological conditions; (5) numerous additions from the cults of Asia Minor, and a fuller recourse in general to the historical method.—W. M. RAMSAY in *Classical Review*, Nov., 1888.

OTTO PUCHSTEIN. *Das Ionische Capitell*. Siebenundvierzigtes Programm zum Winckelmannsfeste der arch. Gesell. zu Berlin.

This is a critical treatise in which the Ionic capitals hitherto brought to light are classed according to the age and geographical distribution of the various types. Great success is shown in the strict classification into groups, thus making evident the separate influence of certain forms of the capital through long periods, as shown in successive monuments. The writer, however, seems seriously at fault in his references to the history of the early development into the perfected Greek Ionic capital, especially in attributing a totally different origin to the horizontal and vertical spirals, considering the first to be a purely linear ornament, and the second a floral form in linear presentation.—J. T. CLARKE, in *Classical Review*, Oct., 1888.

ETTORE DE RUGGIERO. *Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romane*. Fasc. 1–10 (*Abacus-Aeternus*). Roma, Pasqualucci.

The first ten parts form only the beginning of this extensive work, in which Ruggiero is accomplishing even more than he promised. Instead of the brief explanations with which he wished to accompany the inscribed monuments, he furnishes us with thorough-going treatises, which not only illustrate but advance the present condition of our knowledge. If merely all public and private legal relations should be treated with the same elaboration as in the article *Aedilis*, divided as it is into many divisions and subdivisions, it is questionable if the author would live to complete the task. Such, however, is the care with which Ruggiero has gathered and managed his materials, that it is to be hoped that he will himself do as much of the work as is possible. Not only Italian, but other epigraphical and archæological sources have been freely utilized. The work will be specially valuable for the history of Roman law.—A. CHAMBALU in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 51.

BRUNO SAUER. *Die Anfänge der statuarischen Gruppe*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der griechischen Plastik. 8vo, pp. 82. Leipzig, 1887, Seemann.

After a brief introduction, the author considers Greek statuary groups prior to the time of Myron, and promises to continue the subject in a sub-